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FORM			First Named Inventor		Bright et al.		
			Art Unit	2175			
,			Examiner Name	Rones, Ch	narles		
(to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)			Attorney Docket Number		112076-138348		
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Firm Name	Schwabe, Williamson & W	/yatt, P.C).				
Signature			-				
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Date 10/18/04			Reg. No. 35,432				
I hereby certify the sufficient postage the date shown by	at this correspondence is b as first class mail in an en	eing facs	CATE OF TRANSMIS imile transmitted to the USF ddressed to: Commissioner	PTO or depos	ited with the	united States Postal Service v 50, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450	
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ttorney Reference: 112076-138348

IPG No: P032

2175 Hw

Patent

In re Patent Application of:) Examiner: Rones, Charles		
Bright et al)) Art Unit: 2175		
Application No.: 09/754,001) I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposite with the United States Postal Service as First Class Mail		
Filed: Jan 02, 2001	an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, PO Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on this date:		
For: M&A for Simplified Accesses to OnLine Services) October 18, 2004) DATE) Christine Hurdle		
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

REPLY TO EXAMINER'S ANSWER

Dear Sir:

PO Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Appellants respectfully reply to the Examiner's answer as follows:

(A) In response to Appellants' argument that Tamer does not disclose a global unique identifier for a subscriber, the Examiner maintained that Tamer did disclose such a global unique identifier for a subscriber.

Applicants agree with the Examiner that Tamer teaches giving his subscribers unique ids, such that the subscribers can login anywhere over the Internet.

However, contrary to the Examiner's assertion, the Examiner is not at liberty to read the prior art beyond what it teaches, as understood by those of ordinary skill in the art. As Appellants have clearly set forth in the record that the term "global unique identifier" has a plain meaning that is understood by those of ordinary skill in the art to be unique across devices, machines, applications, and so forth. No one of

ordinary skill in the art would understand a unique subscriber id with the ability to log in anywhere via the Internet has such an attribute. As any one of ordinary skill in the art knows that a Yahoo user has a unique Yahoo id allowing the Yahoo user to login from anywhere over the Internet, so does an AOL user, an MSN user, an Amazon user, but none of these "unique" ids are unique in other domains outside of their own. In other words, these "unique ids" within the respective domains are not globally unique ids.

When attributing such broadened meaning to the unique ids of Tamer, the Examiner is effectively depriving Appellants to the full breadth of the meaning of the term "globally unique id" in the claim, narrowing it to mean uniquely within only an application domain.

As set forth in Appellants' brief, either way, the Examiner's action is contrary to well settled decisions of the Court.

- (B) The Examiner alleges Appellants argued that "Tamer did not disclose an online service wherein the online service comprises a subscribed online service".

 Appellants did not make such argument in the brief.
- (C) In response to Appellants' argument that the Court has provided "symmetry" as an anticipation analysis tool, the Examiner responded that "infringement is beyond the scope of this examination". The Examiner's answer is an attempt to avoid the issue, as "symmetry" does not exist. Accordingly, following the Court's guideline, no anticipation can be found.
- (D) In response to Appellants' arguments that Tamer does not teaches the provision of roaming capability with the employment of an email having the subscriber's globally unique identifier, to facilitate a subscriber from logging in anywhere, the Examiner maintained that Tamer teaches login from anywhere, emails, and so forth. However, the fact that Tamer teaches login from anywhere, email and so forth, do not add up to the required limitation. The law requires the

anticipating element to be identical to the required limitation. Clearly, in the present

instance, there is no teaching in Tamer on having the subscriber designate an email

address where he can receive an email with his global unique identifier, thereby

allowing him to logon from anywhere. As explained in the specification, and prior

responses, the 'feature" enables a subscriber to designate an accessible email

account, e.g. his Yahoo mail account, to receive an email with his globally unique

identifier, thereby allowing him to retrieve the globally unique identifier from the

accessible email account, from anywhere, and uses the retrieved globally unique

identifier to login. Again, the Examiner is in error on the fact, as well as on the law.

Conclusion

As Applicants have set forth in the brief, the Examiner has erred in his

rejections, and respectfully request the Board to reverse the Examiner's rejections.

Please charge any shortages and credit any overages to Deposit Account No.

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Respectfully submitted,

Schwabe, Williamson & Wyatt, P.C.

Date: October 18, 2004

by Aloysius AuYeung, Reg. No. 35,432

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